PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Box PCT
Washington, D.C.20231
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 28 August 2000 (28.08.00)	
International application No. PCT/AU00/00025	**Applicant's or agent's file reference** VS
International filing date (day/month/year) 18 January 2000 (18.01.00)	**Priority date** (day/month/year) 18 January 1999 (18.01.99)
Applicant PAPAGEORGIOU, John et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

   [X] in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

   06 June 2000 (06.06.00)

   [ ] in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

   _____

2. The election [X] was

   [ ] was not

   made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO **34, chemin des Colombettes** **1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland**	Authorized officer R. E. Stoffel
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

Form PCT/IB/331 (July 1992)

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PCT/AU00/00025

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING OF A CHANGE

(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

To:

GRIFFITH HACK
509 St Kilda Road
Melbourne, VIC 3004
AUSTRALIE

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
24 November 2000 (24.11.00)

Applicant's or agent's file reference
VS

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

International filing date (day/month/year)
18 January 2000 (18.01.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

[X] the applicant [ ] the inventor [ ] the agent [ ] the common representative

Name and Address
ALCHEMIA PTY. LTD.
PAPAGEORGIOU, John
DEKANY, Gyula
BORNAGHI, Laurent, François

State of Nationality | State of Residence

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Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

[ ] the person [ ] the name [ ] the address [ ] the nationality [ ] the residence

Name and Address
ALCHEMIA PTY. LTD.
DEKANY, Gyula
PAPAGEORGIOU, John
BORNAGHI, Laurent, François

State of Nationality | State of Residence

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

3. Further observations, if necessary:
The order in the request has been changed

4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

[X] the receiving Office
[ ] the International Searching Authority
[X] the International Preliminary Examining Authority
[ ] the designated Offices concerned
[X] the elected Offices concerned
[ ] other:

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer
Beatriz Morariu

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

003684434

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NA

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

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Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

PROTECTING GROUPS FOR CARBOHYDRATE SYNTHESIS

This invention relates to methods of synthesis of glycoconjugates, and in particular to orthogonally protected carbohydrate building blocks. The invention provides collections of orthogonally protected monosaccharides as universal building blocks for the synthesis of glycoconjugates of non-carbohydrate molecules, neo-glycoconjugates and oligosaccharides. This orthogonal protection strategy allows for the specific deprotection of any substituent on the saccharide ring, and greatly facilitates targeted or library-focused carbohydrate related syntheses.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Oligosaccharides are important components of a variety of different types of biological molecules, and are involved in antigenic recognition and cell-cell interactions. In many cases, bio-molecules require conjugation with a carbohydrate component in order to be fully functional. In order to enable investigation of the biological function, and to exploit the exquisite biochemical and antigenic specificity of oligosaccharides, it is essential to have access to highly defined, specific synthetic oligosaccharides. Therefore achieving efficient, cost-effective synthesis of oligosaccharides and glycoconjugates by either solution or solid phase methods is of the utmost importance.

This task is enormously complicated by the complexity of oligosaccharides. Because of the number of sites which can carry substituents, and the number of possible ways in which two saccharide molecules can be linked, the number of permutations is enormously high.

In naturally-occurring oligosaccharides D-glucose, D-galactose L-fucose, D-mannose, D-glucosamine and D-galactosamine are among the most common sugar residues. To construct oligosaccharides and carbohydrate conjugates

using these sugars, current methodologies require long, protracted syntheses, involving synthesis of as many as one hundred different specially-protected sugar donors in order to cover adequately all the possible permutations of glycosidic link formation (*eg.* 1-3, 1-4), link type (*eg.* α or β) and to include all possible branching points in the oligosaccharide.

Orthogonal protection of bi-functional molecules has been a widely used technique in organic chemistry, which provided general building blocks for selected syntheses. However, orthogonal protection in the case of molecules with a greater degree of functionalisation is quite rare. Our technology involves penta-functional monosaccharide building blocks, which require a much higher level of chemical specificity to attain the appropriate orthogonality.

Orthogonal protection has been defined by Merrifield as follows:

> "The principle of orthogonal stability requires that only those protecting functions should be used that can be cleaved under different reaction conditions without affecting the other functions present" (Merrifield, 1977)

Although the use of orthogonal protection would greatly facilitate carbohydrate related synthesis, there has been limited success in devising suitable protecting groups and methods.

Wong *et al.* synthesised a universal building block with chloroacetyl, *p*-methoxybenzyl, levulinyl and *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl protecting groups, selectively removable with sodium bicarbonate, trifluoroacetic acid, hydrazine and hydrogen fluoride-pyridine respectively, on a galactopyranose ring with an aryl-thio leaving group at the glycosidic position. This building block was used solely to synthesise a 6-hexanate glycoside. The subsequent recombinant oligosaccharide library formation focused on using the 6-hexanate derivatised building block which

exhibits only four degrees of orthogonality (Wong *et al*, 1998).

Similarly Kunz and coworkers synthesised an orthogonally protected D-glucopyranose derivative, but synthetic manipulations were only performed on the aglycon. These authors describe orthogonal protection of hydroxyl groups on a monosaccharide linked at C1 via a thioglycoside group to a solid support or to a succinimide moiety. In this case the protecting groups are acetyl or methyl at C2, allyl at C3, ethoxyethyl at C4, and tert-butyldiphenylsilyl at C6. The thioglycoside anchor functionalized in the side-chain is stated to be crucial. Again there is no suggestion that this protection system can be used for substituted sugars. Kunz's orthogonally-protected building block was not used for glycosylation or construction of glycoconjugates or neo-glycoconjugates, by directly attaching functionalitites to the pyranose ring (Wunberg *et al*. 1998).

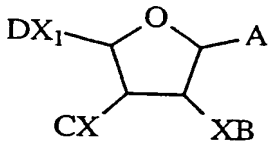
In our earlier International Patent Applications No. PCT/AU97/00544, No. PCT/AU98/00131 and No. PCT/AU98/00808, we described protecting and linking groups which enabled oligosaccharides and aminooligosaccharides to be synthesised using solid phase methods of the type which for many years have been used in peptide synthesis. In addition the protecting groups, described therein were useful for solution-phase synthesis. The entire disclosures of these specifications are incorporated herein by this reference.

We have now devised new types of building blocks which greatly facilitate the synthesis of oligosaccharides and glycoconjugates, using orthogonally-protected saccharide building blocks with five degrees of othogonality. These building blocks contain a leaving group or latent leaving group at the glycosidic position, and another four orthogonally-protected functional groups around the carbohydrate ring.

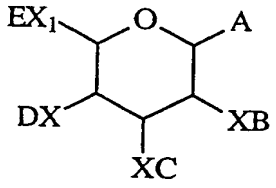
Using our approach with six universal building blocks based on six of the most common naturally occurring sugars, any one of the one hundred sugars referred to above may be quickly synthesised in a facile manner, using simple, well-known protecting group chemistry. The years of work and complex protection strategies required to produce these one hundred building blocks by previously-available methods can be avoided by use of our six universal building blocks, which do not require a high level of skill to use, and enable one to achieve the synthesis of a specific desired oligosaccharide or glycoconjugate much faster and more efficiently than previously possible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In its most general aspect the invention provides a universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula I or General Formula II



I



II

in which

A is a leaving group, including but not limited to groups such as -SR; where R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, halogen; trichloroacetimidoyl-; sulphoxide; -O-alkenyl;

X is hydrogen, O, N or N_3;

X_1 is hydrogen, $-CH_2O-$, $-CH_2NH-$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2N_3$ or -COO-; and

B, C, D and E are any protecting groups which can be cleaved orthogonally.

It will be appreciated that as a consequence of stoichiometry and valence bond theory B, C, D and E are absent when X is hydrogen or N_3 and E is absent when X_1 is hydrogen, CH_3 or N_3.

The following non-limiting sets have been designated as orthogonal to each other on the basis of their cleavage conditions. A protecting group is classified in a particular set according to its lability to the cleavage conditions for a particular set and its stability to the cleavage conditions required for the removal of those groups in the remaining sets. Each set is to be taken to include, but is not be limited, by the members thereof.

Of the sets defined, set 1, the 'Base Solvolysis' set, is of particular importance, because in addition to the fact that the members of this set are considered to be orthogonal to the members of the remaining sets, some members of this set are also considered to be orthogonal to each other. Where this is the case, the alternative condition of cleavage that provides orthogonality is specified in brackets following the listing of the protecting group.

1. <u>Base Solvolysis</u>

a) for hydroxy protection:

acyl-type protecting groups, *eg.* chloroacetate (also thiourea-sensitive)
bromoacetate (also pyridine-sensitive)
carbonates, *eg.* Alloc (Pd^0)
Fmoc (β-elimination)
Troc
p-nitrophenylsulphonylethyloxy carbonyl)
levanoyl (also hydrazine sensitive)

b) for amino protection:

Dde, Wow (primary amine-sensitive)
tetraphthaloyl
dichlorophthaloyl
2,5-dimethyl-pyrroyl (primary amine-sensitive)
benzyloxycarbonyl
pentenyl

2. Fluoride Ion-Sensitive

for hydroxy protection:

t-butyldiphenylsilyl
triisopropylsilyl
trimethylsilylethyl
triphenylsilylethyl
(all cleavable with HF/Pyridine)

3. Reduction-Sensitive

trifluoromethyl
trichloromethyloxymethyl
trichloromethyloxycarbonate
(all cleavable with zinc/acetic acid)

4. β-Elimination-Sensitive, Base-Labile Protecting Groups

ethoxyethyl
cyanoethyl
NSC (p-nitrobenzyl-sulphonylethyloxycarbonyl)
p-nitrobenzyl-sulphonylethyl

5. Hydrogenolysis-Sensitive Protecting Groups

naphthylmethyl
substituted naphthylmethyl

6. Oxidation-Sensitive Protecting Groups:

p-methoxybenzyl
3,4-dimethoxybenzyl
2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl
3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl
acylamidobenzyl
azidobenzyl
p-azido-m-chlorobenzyl

7. Allylic Protecting Groups

Cleavable with Pd^0 complexes

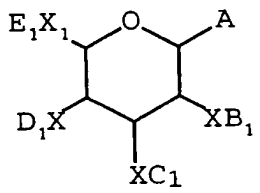
8. Photolabile Protecting Groups:

o-nitrobenzyloxycarbonate
o-nitrobenzyl
dinitrobenzyl
2-oxo-1,2-diphenylethyl

9. Protecting Groups Removable by Relay Deprotection

methylthioethyl
acyloxybenzyl
benzylthioethyl.

In one preferred embodiment, the invention provides a compound of General Formula III



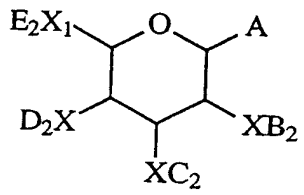
III

in which

A, X and X_1 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_1, C_1, D_1 and E_1 are orthogonal carbohydrate protecting groups (*ie.* an orthogonal set) selected from protecting group sets 1, 2, 6 and 8.

Another preferred embodiment provides a compound of General Formula IV



IV

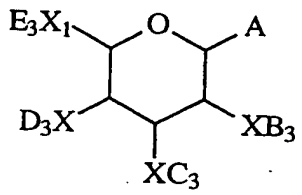
in which

A, X and X_1 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2 are selected from the members of protecting group set 1, and in themselves constitute an orthogonal set, for example the carbohydrate-protecting groups levanoyl (ammonia-labile), chloroacetate (thiourea-labile), *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl (oxidation-labile) and 2-trimethylsilylethylcarbonate (fluoride ion-labile).

This embodiment provides universal building blocks with protecting groups selected from the protecting groups of set 1.

In a third preferred embodiment the invention provides a compound of General Formula V



V

in which

A, X and X_1 are as defined for General Formula I and II, and

B_3, C_3, D_3 and E_3 are an orthogonal set of protecting groups selected from amongst the members of set 1 and from the remaining orthogonal sets.

This embodiment provides orthogonally protected building blocks, the protecting group constituents of which may be selected from within set 1 and from the remaining sets.

It will be clearly understood that the invention is not limited to use with monosaccharides, but is also applicable to any compound in which substituents are linked to a pyranose or furanose ring, such as sugar analogues.

For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

For the purposes of this specification "orthogonal cleavage" is defined as the regioselective cleavage of a hydroxy or amino protecting group from a carbohydrate, in which the cleavage conditions do not compromise the stability of the other protecting or functional groups on the molecule. Such cleavages can be effected in any order of priority. "Cleaved orthogonally" and "orthogonal cleavage" are taken to be synonymous.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Abbreviations used herein are as follows:

Alloc	Allyloxycarbonyl
Bn	Benzyl
Bu	Butyl
DCM	Dichloromethane
Dde	*N*-1-(4,4-Dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylidene)ethyl

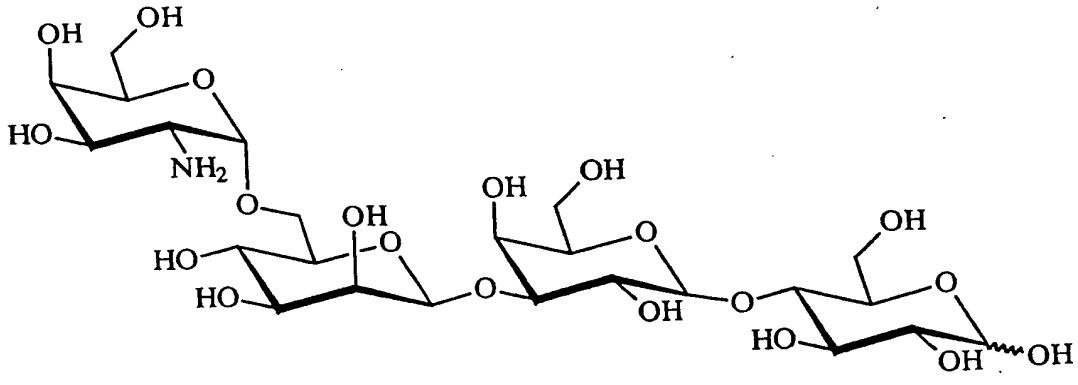
Dde-OH	6-Hydroxy-6-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylidene)ethyl
DMAP	*N,N'*-Dimethylaminopyridine
DMF	*N,N'*-Dimethylformamide
DMTST	Dimethyl(methylthio)sulphoniumtrifluoromethanesulphonate
EEDQ	1-isobutyloxycarbonyl-2-isobutyloxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline
EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
EtOH	Ethanol
FAB-MS	Fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry
HRMS	High resolution mass spectrometry
Fmoc	Fluoromethoxycarbonyl
MBHA	Methyl benzyhydryamine resin
Me	Methyl
MeOH	Methanol
NCS	*p*-Nitrobenzyl-sulphonylethyloxycarbonyl
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
ODmab	4-{*N*-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylidene)-3-methylbutyl]-amino}benzyl alcohol
PEG	Polyethylene glycol
tBu	Tertiary-butyl
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
Troc	2,2,2-Trichloroethoxycarbonyl

The invention provides universal building blocks, which are useful in the solution and solid phase synthesis of oligosaccharides. The reaction scheme for synthesis of each target molecule is designed so as to specify the orthogonally-protected functional groups which must be freed for glycosylation, and those which need to be capped with a protecting group such as benzyl, benzoyl, or another such group which remains uncleaved until the end of the synthesis, in order to avoid competition during glycosylations later in the synthesis.

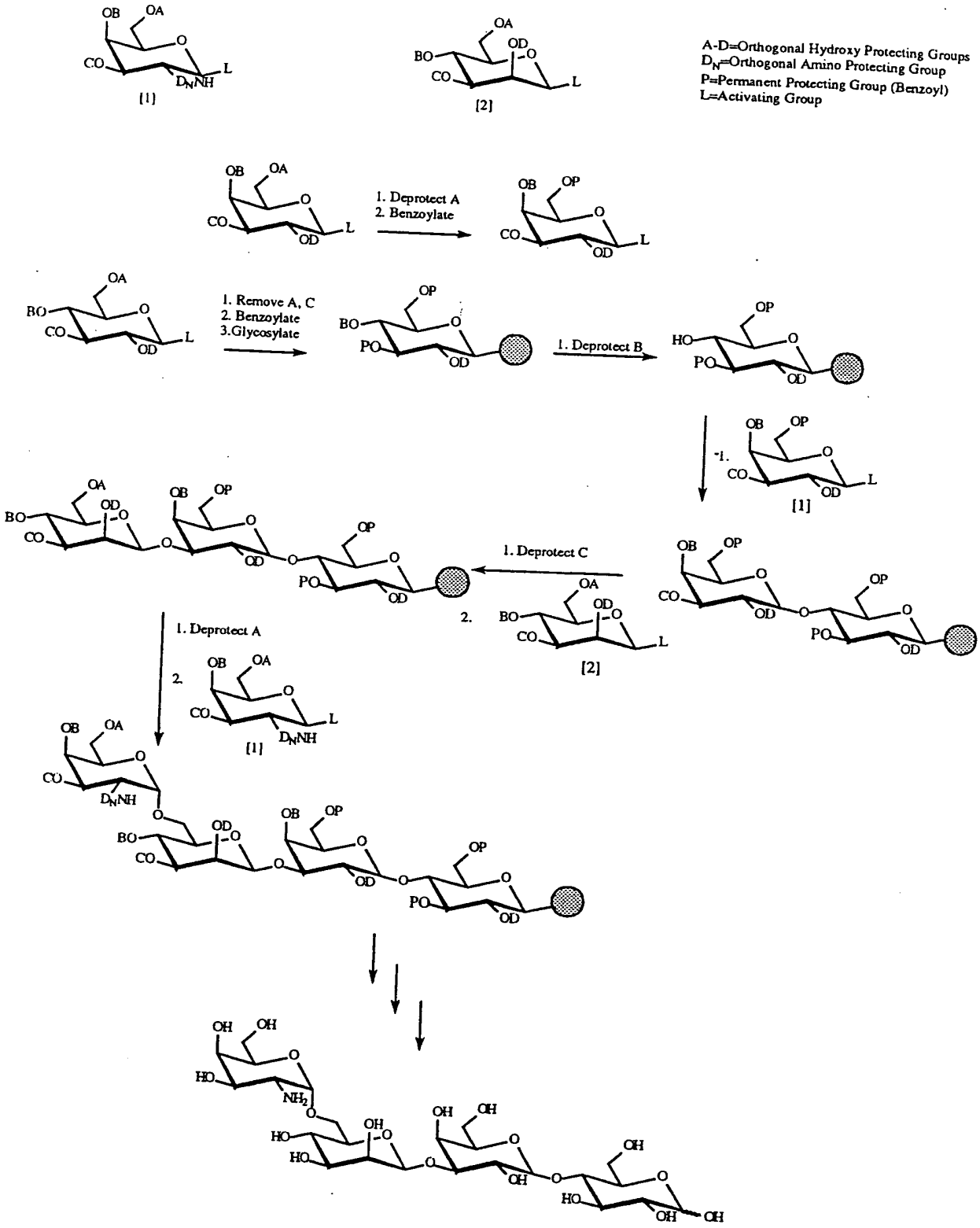
When participation during the glycosylation reaction is required, the 2-hydroxyl is selectively deprotected and re-protected with a benzoyl group which, again, remains until the completion of the synthesis. In the case of 2-deoxy 2-aminosugars, if participation or stereoselectivity is required the Dde group might be removed and replaced with a tetrachlorophthaloyl or 2,5-dimethylpyrrole group.

Example 1 Synthesis of an Exemplary Tetrasaccharide

A strategy for synthesis of the tetrasaccharide of formula VI is set out in Scheme 1.

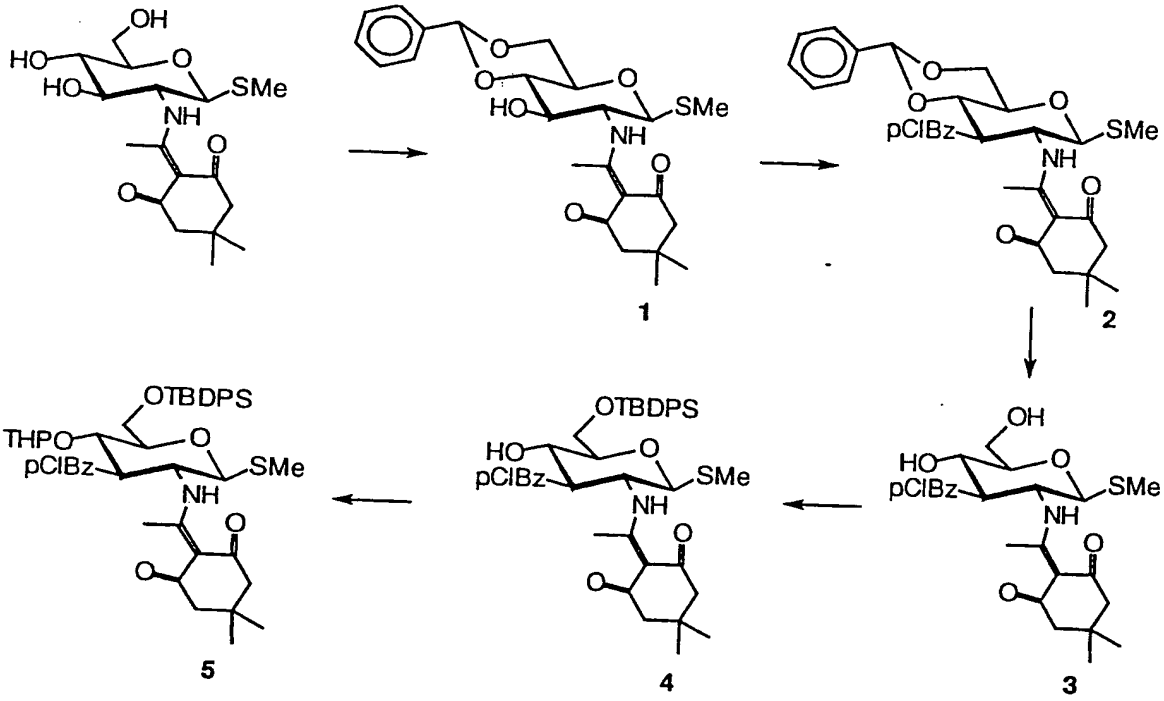


VI


[1]
[2]
A-D=Orthogonal Hydroxy Protecting Groups
D_N=Orthogonal Amino Protecting Group
P=Permanent Protecting Group (Benzoyl)
L=Activating Group
1. Deprotect A
2. Benzoylate
1. Remove A, C
2. Benzoylate
3.Glycosylate
1. Deprotect B
1. Deprotect C
1. Deprotect A

In solution phase, protecting groups A and C from the first sugar residue of the target molecule (residue [4]) are selectively removed, and the sites capped by a permanent protecting group, *eg.* benzoyl group. The residue is then coupled to the resin, followed by selective removal of protecting group B. In solution phase, protecting group A from sugar residue [3] is selectively removed, and the site is capped by a permanent protecting group. Residue [3] is then linked to the resin-bound sugar residue via a glycosylation reaction. Protecting group C from the new disaccharide is removed, and residue [2] is linked via a glycosylation. Protecting group A is finally selectively removed to regenerate the 6-hydroxyl group, which is linked with residue 1.

Example 2 Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-4-O-tetrahydropyranyl-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (5)



Methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (1)

A mixture of methyl 2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (20 g, 54 mmol), α,α-dimethoxytoluene (9.78 g, 64 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (50 mg) in dry acetonitrile (100 mL), was stirred at 60°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and adjusted to pH 7 with the addition of triethylamine. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was taken up in CH_2Cl_2 (200 ml), washed with brine (50 ml), with water

(50 ml) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The organic phase was concentrated to give a yellow solid, methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (24.5 g, 98%).

Methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (2)

A mixture of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**1**)(6.3 g, 13.5 mmol)., p-chlorobenzoylchloride (2.6 ml, 20 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (2.44 g, 40 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (100 ml), was stirred at room temperature overnight. The resultant suspension was filtered, the filtrate diluted with chloroform (100 ml) and washed with diluted brine (3 x 50 ml, H_2O/Brine, 2/1). The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$ and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give yellow solid. The residue chromatographed EtOAc/Hexane 1:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**2**)(6.4 g, 80%).

Methyl 3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (3)

A mixture of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D

glucopyranoside (**2**) (2.51 g, 4.20 mmol) and 50% aqueous solution of tetrafluoroboric acid (1 ml) in acetonitrile (25 mL), was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The pH was adjusted to 7 with the addition of triethylamine and the resultant suspension concentrated. The residue was crystallised from diisopropyl ether-ethyl acetate to give methyl 3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**3**) (1.7 g, 79%).

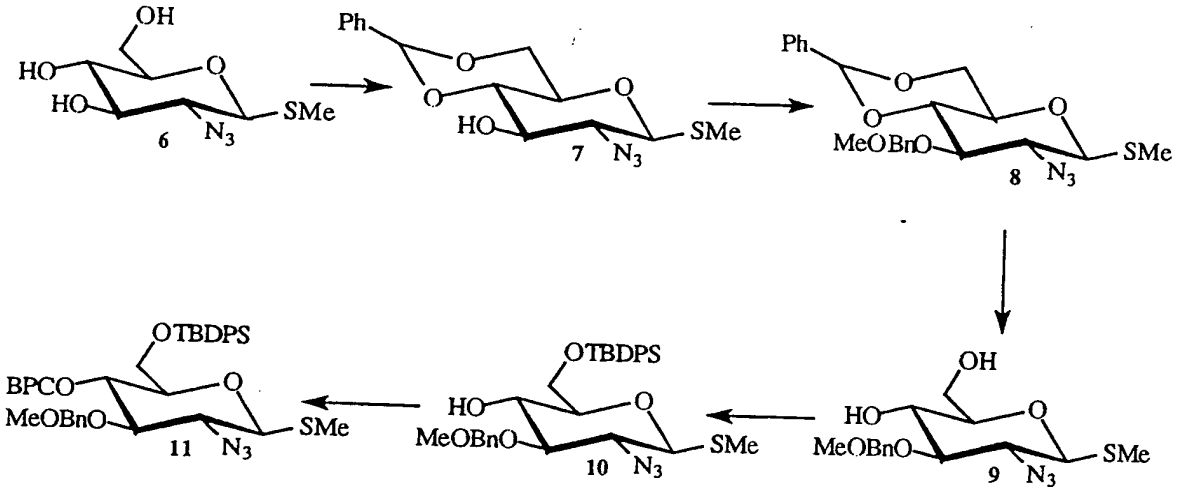
Methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (4)

A mixture of methyl 3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)-ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**3**) (1.00 g, 1.95 mmol), t-butyldiphenylsilylchloride (536 mg, 1.95) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (238 mg, 1.95 mmol), in 1,2-dichloroethane (30 mL), was stirred under reflux for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with chloroform (60 mL) and washed with diluted brine (3 x 50 mL, brine/water, 1:2), dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed using hexane - EtOAc 1:1 as the mobile phase to give a white solid, methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**4**) (1.1 g, 75%).

Methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-4-O-tetrahydropyranyl-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (5)

A mixture of methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (500 mg, 0.6 mmol), 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (5 mL) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (5 mg) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was adjusted to pH 7 with the addition of triethylamine and then evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in dichloromethane (30 mL), washed with water (2 x 10 mL) and the organic phase dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed using hexane - EtOAc 2:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-4-O-tetrahydropyranyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**5**)(420 mg, 85%).

Example 3 **Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, methyl 2-azido-6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside**



Methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (7)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**6**)(10g, 4.25 mmol), α,α-dimethoxytoluene (9.71 g, 64 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (50 mg) in dry acetonitrile (100 mL), was stirred at 60ºC for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and adjusted to pH 7 with the addition of triethylamine. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL), washed with brine (50 mL), with water (50 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The organic phase was concentrated to give a white solid, methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**7**) (10.5 g, 73%).

Methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (8)

A suspension of sodium hydride (1.0 g, 41.8 mmol) in dry DMF (50 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (7) (9.0 g, 27.8 mmol) in dry DMF (50 mL) was added dropwise in 30 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (6.54 g, 41.8 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, cooled to 0 °C and dry methanol (5 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, then xylene (50 mL) was co-evaporated from the residue. The residue was taken up in $CHCl_3$ (200 mL) washed with H_2O (400 ml), saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (200 mL) dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was crystallized from EtOH to give methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (8) (9,0 g, 73%) as white crystalline solid.

Methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (9)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (8) (12.0 g, 27.08 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (300 mg) in MeOH - MeCN 1:1 (400 mL) was stirred at 50 C° for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was evaporated, the residue was chromatographed using $CHCl_3$ - EtOAc gradient to give methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (9) (8.21 g, 88%).

Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (10)

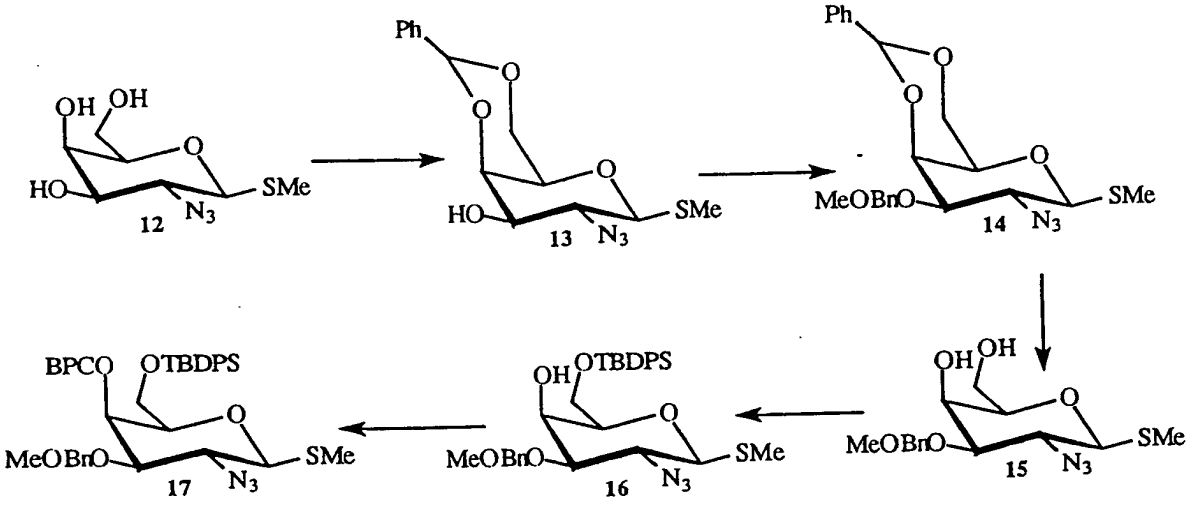
A mixture of t-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (8.66 g, 31.53 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (5.12 g, 42.04 mmol) and methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**9**) (7.21 g, 21.02 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (100 mL) was stirred at 80°C for 2 hours. The resulting clear solution was cooled to room temperature, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (300 mL), washed with H_2O (3 x 200 mL), brine solution (200 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using hexane - ether 2:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**10**) (9.73 g, 80%).

Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (11)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (10) (12.7 g, 21.46 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (5.23 g, 42.92 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature. Biphenylcarbonyl chloride (6.97 g, 32.19 mmol) was added to the stirred reaction mixture in 15 minutes. After the addition the resulting suspension was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to 10°C and filtered. The crystalline solid was washed on the funnel with dry 1,2-dichloroethane (50 mL) and filtered. The filtrates were combined, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (200 mL) and washed twice with diluted brine solution (water-brine 2:1) (150 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was crystallized from EtOH (75 mL) to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-

butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (11) (12.7 g, 76%)

Example 4 Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, methyl 2-azido-6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (17)



Methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D galactopyranoside (13)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**12**)(3.0 g, 12.76 mmol), α,α-dimethoxytoluene (2.91 g, 19.14 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (30 mg) in dry acetonitrile (15 mL), was stirred at 70°C for 20 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and adjusted to pH 7 with the addition of triethylamine. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was taken up in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL), washed with brine (50 mL), with water (50 mL) and dried over $MgSO_4$. The organic phase was concentrated to give a

white solid, methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**13**) (3.09 g, 75%).

Methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (14)

A suspension of sodium hydride (123 mg, 4.87 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**13**) (1.05 g, 3.25 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was added dropwise in 30 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at 0 °C for 30 minutes and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (763 mg, 4.87 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, cooled to 0 °C and dry methanol (2 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, then xylene (25 mL) was co-evaporated from the residue. The residue was taken up in $CHCl_3$ (50 mL) washed with H_2O (40 ml), saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (50 mL) dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was crystallized from EtOH (10 mL) to give methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**14**) (1.0 g, 70%) as white crystalline solid.

Methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (15)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**14**) (500 mg, 1.12 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (10 mg) in MeOH - MeCN 1:1 (50 mL) was stirred at 50 C° for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was evaporated, the residue was

chromatographed using CHCl3 - EtOAc gradient to give methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**15**) (309 mg, 80%)

Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (16)

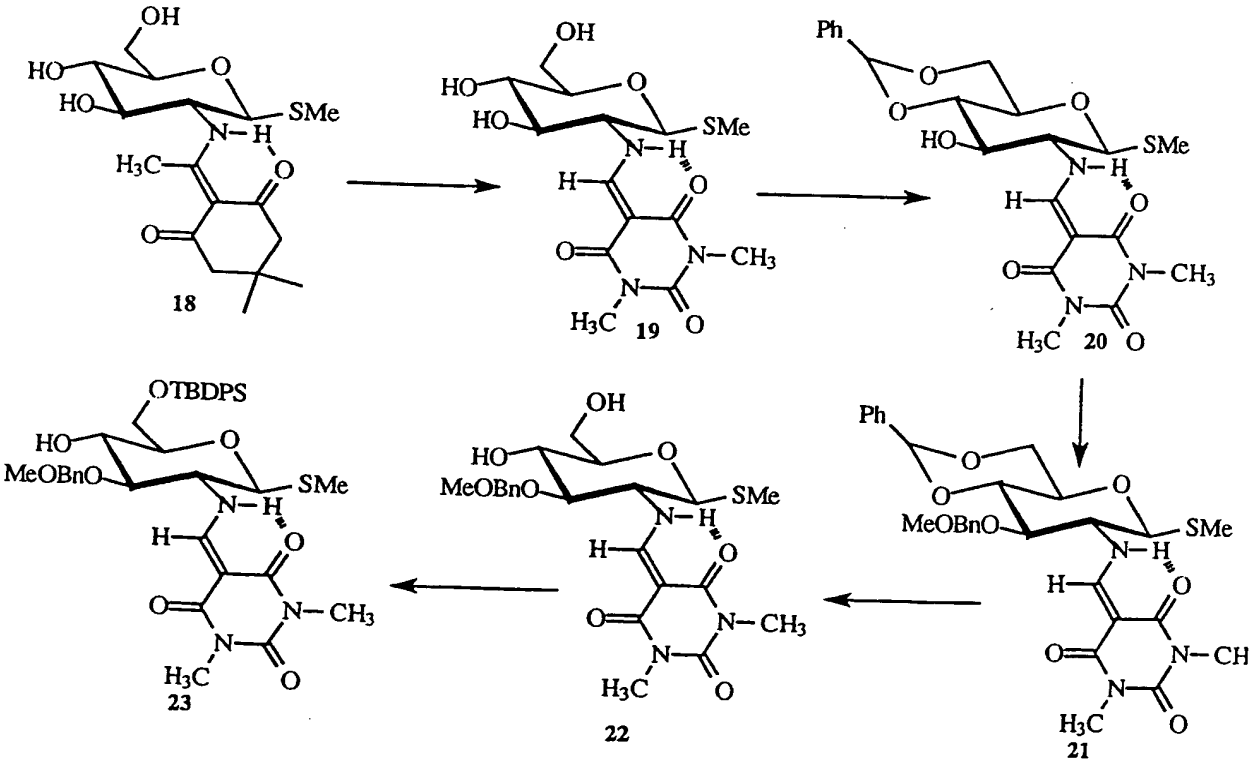
A mixture of t-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (151 mg, 0.54 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (90 mg, 0.73 mmol) and methyl 2-azido-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**15**) (130 mg, 0.36 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (8 mL) was stirred at 80°C for 2 hours. The resulting clear solution was cooled to room temperature, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (20 mL), washed with H_2O (3 x 20 mL), brine solution (20 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using hexane - ether 2:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**16**) (142 mg, 68%).

Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (17)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**16**) (213 mg, 0.36 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (67 mg, 0.55 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature. Biphenylcarbonyl chloride (119 mg, 0.55 mmol) was added to the stirred reaction mixture. The resulting suspension was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to 10°C and filtered. The crystalline solid was washed on the funnel with dry 1,2-dichloroethane (5 mL) and filtered. The filtrates were

combined, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (20 mL) and washed twice with diluted brine solution (water-brine 2:1) (15 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using hexane - $CHCl_3$ 1:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**17**) (180 mg, 65%).

Example 5 **Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (23)**



Methyl 2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (19)

To methyl 2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)-ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**18**)(100 g, 268 mmol) was added conc. ammonia solution (300 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 100 C° for 1 hour. The suspension was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was washed with $CHCl_3$ (3x200 mL), then the aqueous phase was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in EtOH : benzene 1:1 (250 mL) and evaporated to dryness.

The residue was taken up in hot MeOH (600 mL) and 1, 3-dimethyl-5-[(dimethylamino)methylene]2, 4, 6 (1H, 3H, 5H)-trioxopyrimidine (Wow-reagent) (62.27 g, 294.9 mmol) in hot MeOH (120 mL) was added. /Synthesis of 1, 3-Dimethyl-5-[(dimethylamino)methylene]2, 4, 6 (1H, 3H, 5H)-trioxopyrimidine (Wow-reagent): N, N-Dimethylformamide dimethyl acetal (252 g, 2.11 mol) was stirred at 0°C in $CHCl_3$ (750 mL). 1, 3-Dimethylbarbituric acid (300 g, 1.92 mol) in $CHCl_3$ (2100 mL) was added to the stirring acetal solution over 2 hours. The $CHCl_3$ was evaporated immediately following complete addition and the resulting residue re-suspended in $CHCl_3$ (2000 mL) and washed with water (3x600 mL) and saturated brine solution (600 mL). The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and evaporated to dryness under high vacuum. The residue was re-suspended in diethyl ether (750 mL), filtered and washed on the funnel with additional diethyl ether (500 mL) to yield 1, 3-Dimethyl-5-[(dimethylamino)methylene]2, 4, 6 (1H, 3H, 5H)-trioxopyrimidine as a pale-yellow solid (271.85 g, 67%)./ The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for 30 minutes, then cooled to room temperature. The resulting suspension was filtered, the solid was washed with MeOH (150 mL), ether (150 mL), dried to give methyl 2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-

ylidene)methylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**19**)(83 g, 90%).

Methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (20)

A mixture of methyl 2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (19)(84.64 g, 226.31 mmol), α,α-dimethoxytoluene (51.66 g, 339.46 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (500 mg) in dry acetonitrile (600 mL), was stirred at 60°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The solid was washed with ether (200 mL), dried to give methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**20**) (80 g, 77%).

Methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (21)

A suspension of sodium hydride (6.82 g, 269.97 mmol) in dry DMF (50 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**20**) (50 g, 107.99 mmol in dry DMF (200 mL) was added dropwise in 30 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (37.36 g, 238.56 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, cooled to 0 °C and dry methanol (10 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was

concentrated under reduced pressure, then xylene (200 mL) was co-evaporated from the residue. The residue was taken up in $CHCl_3$ (1000 mL) washed with H_2O (1000 ml), saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (1000 mL) dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was crystallized from EtOH to give methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**21**) (52.21 g, 82%).

Methyl 2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (22)

A mixture of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**21**) (52.21 g, 89.55 mmol and p-toluenesulphonic acid (200 mg) in MeOH – MeCN 1:1 (400 mL) was stirred at 50 C° for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was evaporated, the residue was chromatographed using CHC13 – MeOH 10:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**22**) (31.0 g, 70%)

Methyl 6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (23)

A mixture of t-butyldiphenylsilyl chloride (16.65 g, 60.60 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (9.85 g, 80.80 mmol) and methyl 2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-

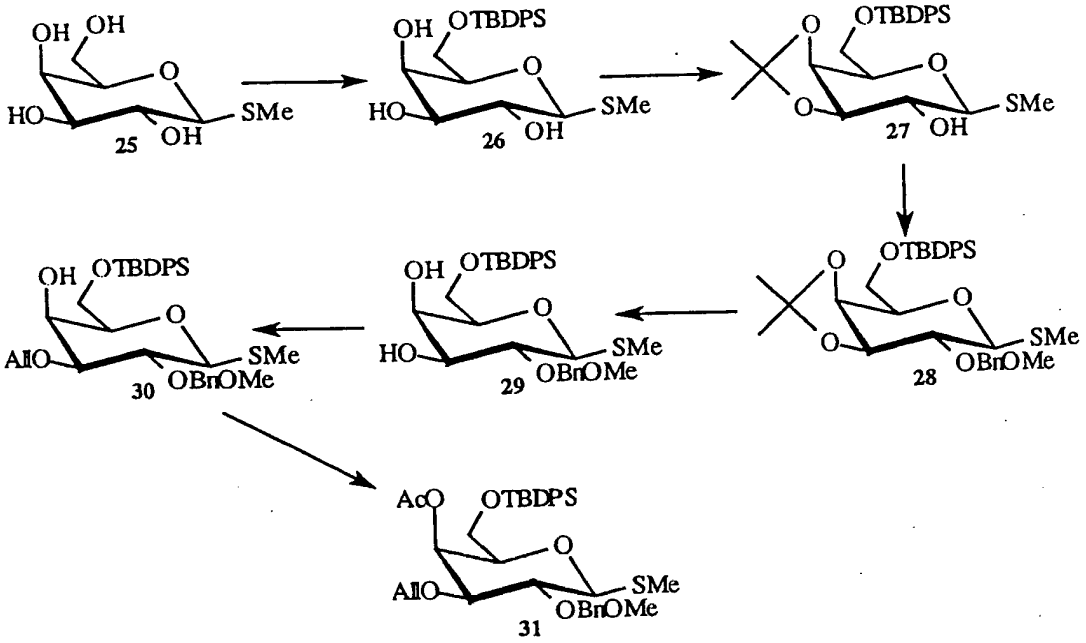
trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**22**) (20 g, 40.4 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (200 mL) was stirred at 80°C for 2 hours. The resulting clear solution was cooled to room temperature, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (200 mL), washed with H_2O (3 x 500 mL), brine solution (500 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using 1,2-dichloroethane - EtOAc 10:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**23**) (23.3 g, 79%).

Methyl 6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (24)

A mixture of methyl 6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**23**) (10.0 g, 13.64 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (2.5 g, 20.46 mmol) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature. Biphenylcarbonyl chloride (4.42 g, 20.46 mmol) was added to the stirred reaction mixture. The resulting suspension was stirred under reflux for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to 10°C and filtered. The crystalline solid was washed on the funnel with dry 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) and filtered. The filtrates were combined, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (100 mL) and washed twice with diluted brine solution (water-brine 2:1) (150 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using hexane - $CHCl_3$ 1:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-

biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**24**) (9.5 g, 75%).

Example 6 Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-4-*O*-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (6)



Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (26)

A mixture of methyl 1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**25**) (5 g, 28 mmol), chloro *t*-butyldiphenylsilane (5.85 g, 21 mmol) and DMAP (2.63 g, 21 mmol) in dry 1, 2-dichloroethane (130 mL) was left to stir at reflux for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with dichloromethane (200 mL) and washed with saturated sodium chloride solution (2 x 250 mL). The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$ and subsequently evaporated to dryness to

give methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**26**) (7.5 g, 81%) as a colorless oil.

Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3,4-*O*-isopropylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (27)

A mixture of methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**26**) (7.4 g, 16.5 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulphonic acid (20 mg) in 2,2-dimethoxypropane (100 mL) was left to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was then neutralized with triethylamine (1 mL) and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (250 mL), washed with water (1 x 250 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness to give methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3,4-*O*-isopropylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**27**) (7.0 g, 87%) as a white solid.

Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,4-*O*-isopropylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (28)

To a suspension of sodium hydride (95%, 0.53 g, 21 mmol) in dry DMF (100 mL) at 0° C°, was added dropwise methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3,4-*O*-isopropylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**27**) (6.8 g, 13.9 mmol) as a solution in dry DMF (25 mL) in 5 minutes. The resulting mixture was left to stir at 0 C° for 15 min and then at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was then cooled to 0 C° and a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (3.27 g, 21 mmol) in dry DMF (25 mL) was added dropwise, over 5 min. The reaction mixture was left to stir at 0° C for 15 min and then at room temperature for 16 h. After this period the reaction was neutralized with absolute ethanol (15 mL) at 0° C, and then evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken up in chloroform (400 mL), washed with water (300 mL)

and saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (300 mL). The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness to give the crude product as an orange oil (~9 g). The crude material was chromatographed using EtOAc - hexane 25 : 75 as the mobile phase to give methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,4-*O*-isopropylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**28**) as a pale yellow oil (6.5 g, 77%).

Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (29)

A suspension of methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,4-*O*-isopropylidene-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**28**) (6.4 g, 10.5 mmol) in acetic acid (80%, 150 mL) was left to stir at 70 C° for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and the remaining residue was chromatographed using EtOAc - hexane 1 : 1) to give methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**29**) as a pale yellow oil (3.0 g, 50%).

Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (30)

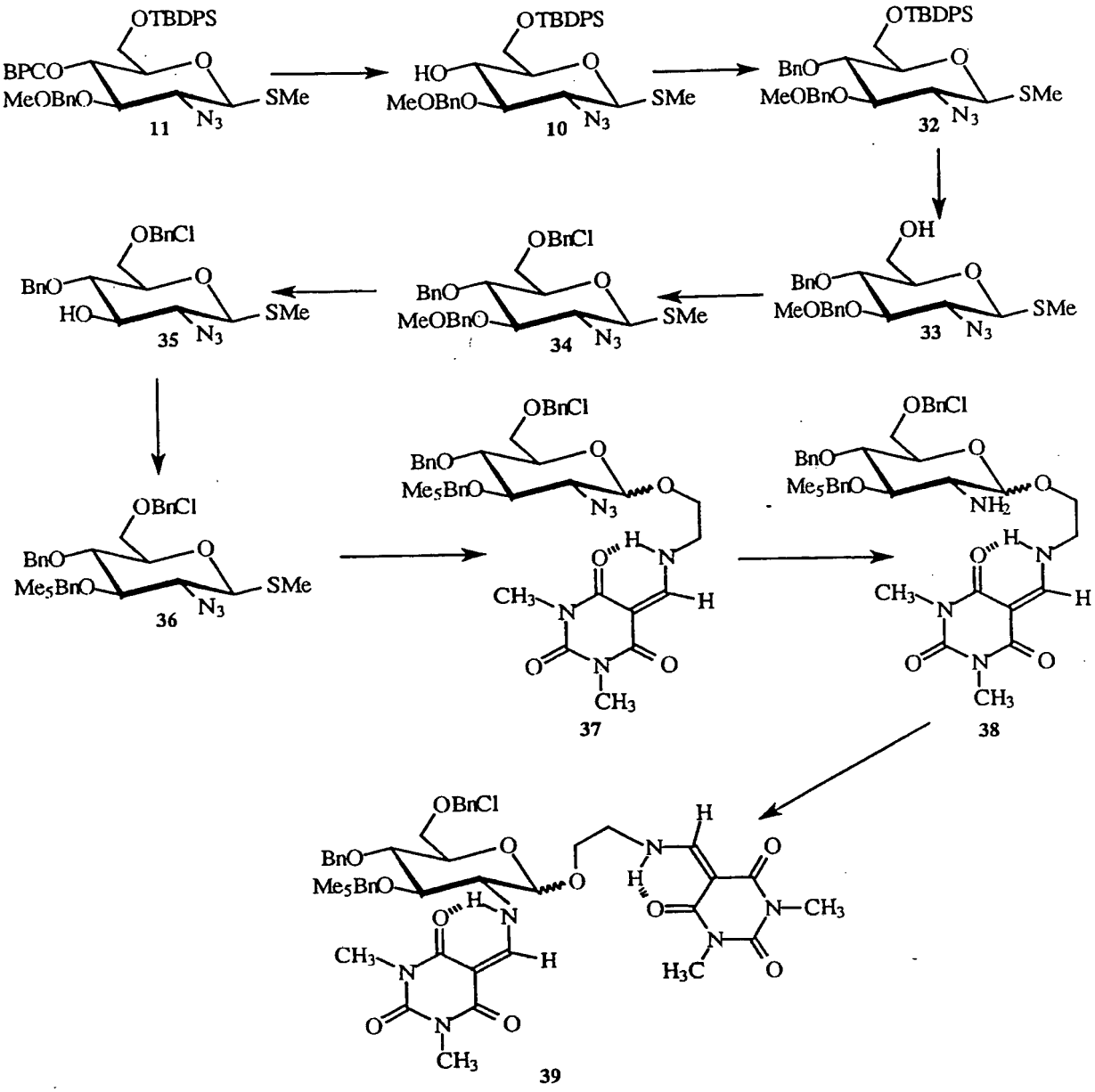
A mixture of methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**29**) (2.8 g, 4.9 mmol) and dibutyl tin oxide (1.6 g, 6.4 mmol) in anhydrous methanol (200 mL) was stirred at reflux for 1 h. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and the remaining residue dissolved in dry toluene (50 mL). Tetraethylammonium bromide (1.34 g, 6.4 mmol) and allyl bromide (7.7 g, 64 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was left to stir at reflux overnight. The reaction mixture

was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness and the residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc - hexane 15 : 85 as the mobile phase to give methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**30**) (1.5 g, 50%) as a pale yellow oil.

Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-4-*O*-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (31)

To a solution of methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**30**) (1.4 g, 2.3 mmol) in pyridine (30 mL) was added acetic anhydride (20 g, 196 mmol) in one portion. The resulting solution was left to stir at room temperature for 72 h. The reaction contents were then evaporated to dryness and the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (200 mL). The solution was washed with potassium hydrogen sulphate solution (1M, 2 x 150 mL) followed by saturated sodium chloride (150 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The crude residue was purified by chromatography using dichloromethane as the mobile phase to give Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-4-*O*-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**31**) (750 mg, 48%) as a pale yellow oil.

Example 7 **Selective Deprotection - Etherification study using an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (11)**



Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (10)

Sodium (89 mg) was reacted in dry MeOH (50 mL)then a solution of methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**11**) (3 g, 3.88 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 C° for 30 minutes, then cooled to room temperature. The solution was

neutralized by Amberlite IR 120 (H^+) ion exchange resin. The suspension was filtered, the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc - hexane 1 : 4 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**10**) (2.1 g, 91%)

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (32)

A suspension of sodium hydride (196 mg, 5.1 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**10**) (2.53 g, 4.3 mmol) in dry DMF (20 mL) was added dropwise in 30 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and benzyl bromide (880 mg, 5.1 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, cooled to 0 °C and dry methanol (1 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, then xylene (20 mL) was co-evaporated from the residue. The residue was taken up in $CHCl_3$ (100 mL) washed with H_2O (100 ml), saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (100 mL) dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc - Hexane 1 : 9 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**32**) (2.0 g, 68%).

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (33)

To a mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**32**) (1.5 g, 2.2 mmol) and anhydrous AcOH (28.8 mL) in dry THF (169 mL) hydrogen fluoride-pyridine complex (20.3 mL) was added in a polypropylene container. The reaction mixture was kept at room temperature

overnight, then diluted with EtOAc (1 L). The resulting solution was washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate (4 x 1 L), saturated brine solution (1 L), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was crystallized from MeOH. The mother liquor was evaporated, the residue was treated with hexane to get more solid. The solid products were combined affording methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**33**) (735 mg, 75%).

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (34)

A suspension of sodium hydride (71 mg, 1.8 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**33**) (680 mg, 1.5 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was added dropwise in 30 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and 4-chlorobenzyl chloride (295 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4.5 hours, cooled to 0 °C and dry methanol (1 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, then xylene (10 mL) was co-evaporated from the residue. The residue was treated with hexane (10 mL) and filtered to give methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**34**) (620 mg, 71 %).

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (35)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**34**) (580 mg, 1.01 mmol) and DDQ (270 mg, 1.2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 - H_2O 9:1 (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (3 x 15 ml), dried over

$MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using $CHCl_3$-Hexane-MeOH 30:20:0.5 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**35**) (300 mg, 66%).

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (36)

A suspension of sodium hydride (40 mg, 1.0 mmol, 60%) in dry DMF (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C, and a solution of methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**35**) (280 mg, 0.67 mmol) in dry DMF (5 mL) was added dropwise in 30 minutes. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and pentamethylbenzyl chloride (200 mg, 1.0 mmol) was added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours, cooled to 0 °C and dry methanol (1 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure then xylene (10 mL) was co-evaporated from the residue. The residue was in EtOAc (100 mL), washed with brine (2 x 100 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The resulting solid was suspended in hexane (50 mL)and filtered to give methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**36**) (290 mg, 76%).

2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-α,β-D-glucopyranoside (37)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**36**) (220 mg, 0.36 mmol), 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethanol (150 mg, 0.66 mmol), molecular sieves 4A (1 g) and DMTST (138 mg, 0.66 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction

mixture was neutralized with TEA (0.5 mL) and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using $CHCl_3$-MeOH 40 mL : 20 drops as the mobile phase to give 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-β-D glucopyranoside (**37**) (220 mg, 77%).

2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-amino-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-α,β-D-glucopyranoside (38)

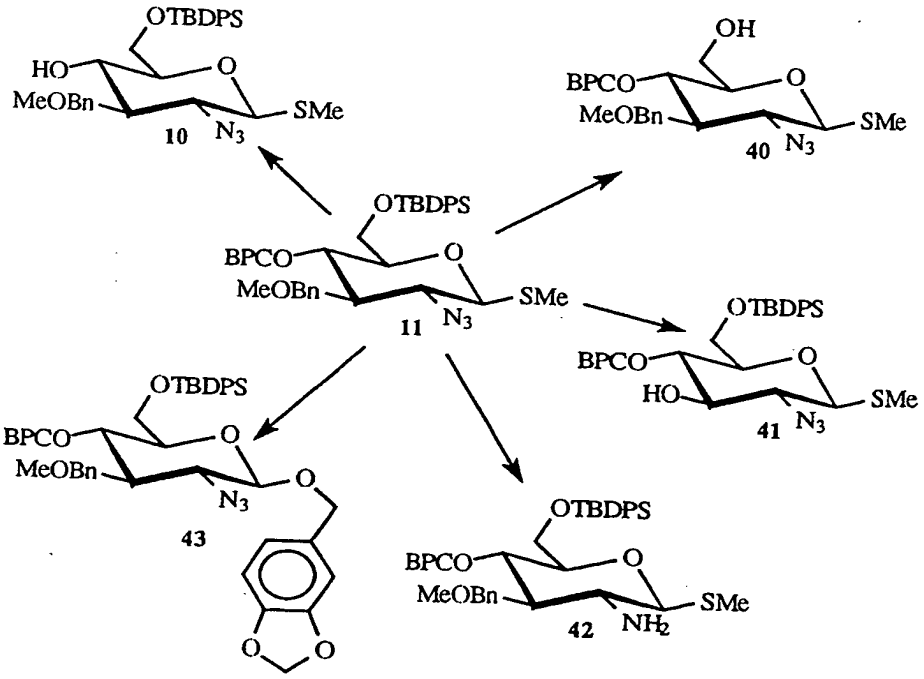
A mixture of 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-azido-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-β-D glucopyranoside (**37**) (160 mg, 0.2 mmol) and TEA (3 drops) in 1,3-propanedithiol (1 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using EtOAc - hexane 1:1 then EtOAc - MeOH 10:1 solvent systems as mobile phases to give 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-amino-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-α,β-D glucopyranoside (**38**) (123 mg, 80%)

2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-α,β-D glucopyranoside (39)

A mixture of 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-amino-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-β-D glucopyranoside (**38**) (50 mg, 0.066 mmol), 1,3-dimethyl-5-[(dimethylamino)methylene]2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidine (Wow-reagent) (50 mg, 0.24 mmol), TEA (0.2 mL) in $CHCl_3$ - MeOH 3:1 (4 mL) was stirred at room

temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated, the resulting residue was chromatographed using EtOAc as the mobile phase to give 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-ethyl 2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-4-O-benzyl-6-O-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-deoxy-3-O-pentamethylbenzyl-α,β-D glucopyranoside (**39**) (45 mg, 75%).

Example 8 **Selective deprotection study using an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (11)**



Methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (10)

Sodium (89 mg) was reacted in dry MeOH (50 mL) then a solution of methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D

glucopyranoside (**11**) (3 g, 3.88 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 C° for 30 minutes, then cooled to room temperature. The solution was neutralized by Amberlite IR 120 (H^+) ion exchange resin. The suspension was filtered, the filtrate was evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc – hexane 1 : 4 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (**10**) (2.1 g, 91%).

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (40)

To a mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**11**) (150 mg, 0.19 mmol) and anhydrous AcOH (2.8 mL) in dry THF (17 mL) hydrogenfluoride-pyridine complex (2 mL) was added in a polypropylene container. The reaction mixture was kept at room temperature overnight, then diluted with EtOAc (100 mL). The resulting solution was washed with saturated sodiumhydrogen carbonate (4 x 100 mL), saturated brine solution (100 mL), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc – hexane 2:5 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**40**) (96 mg, 93%).

Methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (41)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**11**) (150 mg, 0.19 mmol) and DDQ (52 mg, 0.23 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 – H_2O 9:1 (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution (3 x 3 ml), dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc – hexane 15:85 as the mobile phase to give

methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**41**) (116 mg, 92%).

Methyl 2-amino-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (42)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**11**) (150 mg, 0.19 mmol) and TEA (3 drops) in 1,3-propanedithiol (1 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was chromatographed using EtOAc - hexane 15:85 then EtOAc - hexane 1:1 solvent systems as mobile phases to give methyl 2-amino-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**42**) (130 mg, 91%).

3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-α,β-D-glucopyranoside (43)

A mixture of methyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**11**) (200 mg, 0.26 mmol), 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl alcohol 59 mg, 0.39 mmol), molecular sieves 4A (1 g) and methyltriflate (106 mg, 0.65 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was neutralized with TEA (0.5 mL) and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using EtOAc - hexane 15:85 as the mobile phase to give 3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl 2-azido-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-α,β-D-glucopyranoside (**43**) (173 mg, 76%).

It will be apparent to the person skilled in the art that while the invention has been described in some detail for the purposes of clarity and understanding,

various modifications and alterations to the embodiments and methods described herein may be made without departing from the scope of the inventive concept disclosed in this specification.

References cited herein are listed below, and are incorporated herein by this reference.

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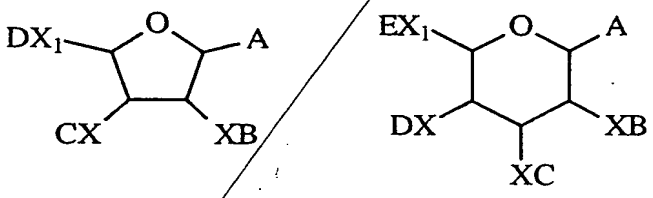
Wunberg, T., Kallus, C., Opatz, T., Henke, S., Schmidt, W., and Kunz, H.
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 1998 37 2503-2505

CLAIMS

1. A universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula I or General Formula II



I II

Replaced

in which

A is a leaving group;

X is hydrogen, O, N or N_3;

X_1 is hydrogen, $-CH_2O-$, $-CH_2NH-$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2N_3$ or $-COO-$; and

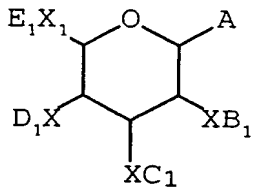
B, C, D and E are protecting groups which can be cleaved orthogonally,

and in which

B, C, D and E are absent when X is hydrogen or N_3, and E is absent when X_1 is hydrogen, CH_3 or N_3.

2. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, in which A is selected from the group consisting of -SR; where R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, halogen; trichloroacetimidoyl-; sulphoxide; and -O-alkenyl.

3. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1 or claim 2, which is a compound of General Formula III

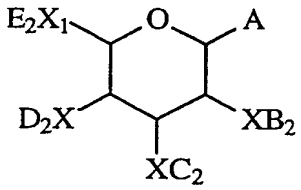


III

in which

B_1, C_1, D_1 and E_1 are orthogonal carbohydrate protecting groups selected from protecting group sets 1, 2, 6 and 8 as herein defined.

4. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1 or claim 2, which is a compound of General Formula IV



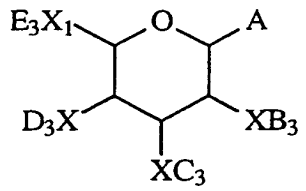
IV

in which

B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2 are selected from the members of protecting group set 1, and in themselves constitute an orthogonal set.

5. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 4, in which the members of protecting group set 1 are levanoyl, chloroacetate, *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl and 2-trimethylsilylethylcarbonate.

6. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1 or claim 2, which is a compound of General Formula V



V

in which

A, X and X_1 are as defined for General Formula I and II, and

B_3, C_3, D_3 and E_3 are an orthogonal set of protecting groups selected from amongst the members of set 1 and from the remaining orthogonal sets.

7. A method of synthesis of a molecule selected from the group consisting of glycoconjugates of non-carbohydrate molecules, neo-glycoconjugates and oligosaccharides, comprising the step of using a monosaccharide building block according to any one of claims 1 to 6.

8. A method according to claim 7, in which the molecule comprises one or more compounds in which substituents are linked to a pyranose or furanose ring.

9. A method according to claim 7 or claim 8, in which the molecule comprises a sugar analogue.

10. A method according to any one of claims 7 to 9, in which the synthesis is carried out in solution.

11. A method according to any one of claims 7 to 9, in which the synthesis is carried out on a solid-phase support.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. [7]: C07H 23/00, 5/10, 9/04, 5/04, 7/06, 15/207, 7/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Chemical Abstracts substructure (see Box 1.2.)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 129, Abstract 203158: Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. (1998), 37(11), 1559-1561: See Chem Abs RN 211947-41-0	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 127, Abstract 293496; J.Am. Chem, Soc. (1997), 119(42), 10064-10072: See Chem Abs RN 196704-08-2	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 126, Abstract 75149; Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. (1996), 35(21), 2510-2512: See Chem Abs RN 185447-08-9	1-4, 6-11

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C [X] See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
14 March 2000	20 MAR 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	Authorised officer G. D. HEARDER Telephone No : (02) 6283 2553

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

Box 1 Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos :

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos : 1-4, 6-11

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

These claims are so broad in scope that a search could not be carried out on economic grounds. See supplemental sheet.

3. ☐ Claims Nos :

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of Boxes I to VIII is not sufficient)

Continuation of Box No: 1.2

No meaningful international search can be carried out on claims 1-4, 6-11 as they are so broad in scope. Indeed a relatively narrow substructure search of "A" being "-SMe" resulted in several hundreds of compounds falling within the scope of these claims. Accordingly this search report has been limited largely to the invention defined by claim 2 and the examples.

NB: the citations are only a selection of many citations that fall within the scope of the claims.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
US	3574187	US	3697503	ZA	7006741	IL	35424
		CH	547276	CH	547277	ES	384565
		NL	7015542	NL	7015639	GB	1319988
		GB	1319990	GB	1319989	DE	2053672
		FR	2068368	FR	2073320	DK	125918
EP	578112	CA	2099475	JP	6016692		
WO	9508553	AU	78782/94				

END OF ANNEX

PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7 :
C07H 23/00, 5/10, 9/04, 5/04, 7/06, 15/207, 7/04

A1

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 00/42057**

(43) International Publication Date: 20 July 2000 (20.07.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU00/00025

(22) International Filing Date: 18 January 2000 (18.01.00)

(30) Priority Data:
PP 8230 18 January 1999 (18.01.99) AU

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: ALCHEMIA PTY. LTD. [AU/AU]; P.O. Box 4062, St Lucia South, QLD 4067 (AU).

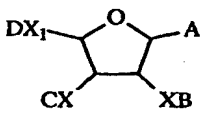
(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: PAPAGEORGIOU, John [AU/AU]; Unit 6, 101 Harts Road, Indooroopilly, QLD 4068 (AU). DEKANY, Gyula [HU/AU]; 51 Tekato Street, Westlake, QLD 4074 (AU). BORNAGHI, Laurent, Francois [FR/AU]; 16 Flinders Street, Forest Lake, QLD 4078 (AU).

(74) Agent: GRIFFITH HACK; 509 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, VIC 3004 (AU).

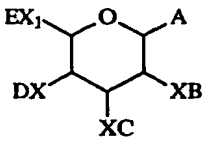
(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: PROTECTING GROUPS FOR CARBOHYDRATE SYNTHESIS



(I)



(II)

(57) Abstract

The invention provides collections of orthogonally–protected monosaccharides as universal building blocks for the synthesis of glycoconjugates of non–carbohydrate molecules, neo–glycoconjugates and oligosaccharides. This orthogonal protection strategy allows for the specific deprotection of any substituent on the saccharide ring, and greatly facilitates targeted or library–focused carbohydrate–related syntheses. In particular, the invention provides a universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula (I) or General Formula (II) in which A is a leaving group; X is hydrogen, O, N or N_3; X_1 is hydrogen, $–CH_2O–$, $–CH_2NH–$, $–CH_3$, $–CH_2N_3$ or –COO–; and B, C, D and E are protecting groups that can be cleaved orthogonally, and in which B, C, D and E are absent when X is hydrogen or N_3, and E is absent when X_1 is hydrogen, CH_3 or N_3.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	**ES**	Spain	**LS**	Lesotho	**SI**	Slovenia
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DE	Germany	**LI**	Liechtenstein	**SD**	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	**LK**	Sri Lanka	**SE**	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	**LR**	Liberia	**SG**	Singapore		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. [7]: C07H 23/00, 5/10, 9/04, 5/04, 7/06, 15/207, 7/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
Chemical Abstracts substructure (see Box 1.2.)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 129, Abstract 203158: Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. (1998), 37(11), 1559-1561: See Chem Abs RN 211947-41-0	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 127, Abstract 293496; J.Am. Chem, Soc. (1997), 119(42), 10064-10072: See Chem Abs RN 196704-08-2	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 126, Abstract 75149; Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. (1996), 35(21), 2510-2512: See Chem Abs RN 185447-08-9	1-4, 6-11

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C [X] See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
14 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report
20 MAR 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU

AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA
E-mail address: pct@ipaustralia.gov.au
Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929

Authorised officer

G. D. HEARDER
Telephone No : (02) 6283 2553

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
US	3574187	US	3697503	ZA	7006741	IL	35424
		CH	547276	CH	547277	ES	384565
		NL	7015542	NL	7015639	GB	1319988
		GB	1319990	GB	1319989	DE	2053672
		FR	2068368	FR	2073320	DK	125918
EP	578112	CA	2099475	JP	6016692		
WO	9508553	AU	78782/94				

END OF ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

C (Continuation). **DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 124, Abstract 109384; Bioconjugate Chem. (1996), 7(1), 45-55: See Chem Abs RN 170966-45-7	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 122, Abstract 315043; JP 0625601 A2 (Rikagaku Kenkyusho, Japan; Otsuka Pharma Co Ltd) 13 September 1994: See Chem Abs 163214-35-5	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 121, Abstract 256150; J. Carbohydr. Chem. (1994), 13(2), 141-61: See Chem Abs RN 158419-55-7	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 121, Abstract 157984; Chem. Lett. (1994), (6), 1049-52: See Chem Abs RN 157428-32-5	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 119, Abstract 250313; Carbohydr. Res. (1993), 244(2), 259-73: See Chem Abs RN 151072-08-1	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol.116, Abstract 194721; Carbohydr. Res. (1992), 224, 111-22: See Chem Abs RN 140420-79-7	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 112, Abstract 139667; J. Carbohydr. Chem. (1989), 8(4), 629-44: See Chem Abs RN 125739-37-9	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 110, Abstract 39265; Carbohydr. Res. (1988), 179, 61-75: See Chem Abs RN 118281-93-9	1-4, 6-11
X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 75, Abstract 36570; US 3574187 (Bannister) 6 April 1971 [et. al.]: See Chem Abs RN 34291-35-5	1-4, 6-11
X	EP 578112 A2 (The Nissan Oil Mills Ltd) 12 January 1994; See (for example) page 5 compound 1, page 8 compound 33, and examples 1, 2, claims 5 and 7	1-4, 6-11
X	Derwent Abstract Accession Number 98-433880, Class B03 E13, JP 10182684 A (TORAY IND INC) 7 July 1998, See Abstract, especially compounds of formulae (I) - (VI).	1-4, 6-11
X	WO 9508553 A1 (The Scripps Research Institute) 30 March 1995, See for example compound 43: page 17 lines 25-33, page 18, Claim 2	1-4, 6-11

102 112 2nd (1) 102 rej (2) 101 w/r rej

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

C (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	Chemical Abstracts Vol. 131, Abstract 228893; Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (1999), 9(14), 1911-1914: see Chem. Abs Registry Number (RN) 244022-43-3	1-4, 6-11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

Box 1 Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos :

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos : **1-4, 6-11**

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

These claims are so broad in scope that a search could not be carried out on economic grounds. See supplemental sheet.

3. ☐ Claims Nos :

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of Boxes I to VIII is not sufficient)

Continuation of Box No: 1.2

No meaningful international search can be carried out on claims 1-4, 6-11 as they are so broad in scope. Indeed a relatively narrow substructure search of "A" being "-SMe" resulted in several hundreds of compounds falling within the scope of these claims. Accordingly this search report has been limited largely to the invention defined by claim 2 and the examples.

NB: the citations are only a selection of many citations that fall within the scope of the claims.

KCCN

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference VS:WS:FP12178	**FOR FURTHER ACTION**	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416).
International Application No. **PCT/AU00/00025**	International Filing Date *(day/month/year)* 18 January 2000	Priority Date *(day/month/year)* 18 January 1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC **Int. Cl.** [7] C07H 23/00, 5/10, 9/04, 5/04, 7/06, 15/207, 7/04		
Applicant ALCHEMIA PTY LTD et al		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets, including this cover sheet.

   [X] This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

   These annexes consist of a total of **12** sheet(s).

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

I	[X]	Basis of the report
II	[ ]	Priority
III	[ ]	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
IV	[ ]	Lack of unity of invention
V	[X]	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
VI	[ ]	Certain documents cited
VII	[ ]	Certain defects in the international application
VIII	[X]	Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 6 June 2000	Date of completion of the report 2 May 2001
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	Authorised Officer **G. D. HEARDER** Telephone No. (02) 6283 2553

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU00/00025

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application:*

☐ the international application as originally filed.

☒ the description, pages **1, 3, 6, 10-13, 15-23, 25-28, 30-42,** as originally filed,
pages , filed with the demand,
pages **5, 7, 14, 29,** received on **1 November 2000** with the letter of **1 November**
pages **2, 4, 8, 9, 24,** received on **27 February 2001** with the letter of **26 February 2001**

☒ the claims, pages , as originally filed,
pages , as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19,
pages , filed with the demand,
pages **43-45,** received on **27 February 2001** with the letter of **26 February 2001**

☐ the drawings, pages , as originally filed,
pages , filed with the demand,
pages , received on with the letter of

☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
pages , as originally filed
pages , filed with the demand
pages , received on with the letter of

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language which is:

☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).

☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).

☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, was on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

☐ the description, pages

☐ the claims, Nos.

☐ the drawings, sheets/fig.

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

* *Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).*

** *Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report*

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	**1-10**	**YES**
	Claims		**NO**
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	**1-10**	**YES**
	Claims		**NO**
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	**1-10**	**YES**
	Claims		**NO**

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

The following documents identified in the International Search Report have been considered for the purposes of this report:

D1 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 129, Abstract 203158
D2 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 127, Abstract 293496
D3 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 126, Abstract 75149
D4 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 124, Abstract 109384
D5 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 122, Abstract 315043
D6 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 121, Abstract 256150
D7 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 121, Abstract 157984
D8 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 119, Abstract 250313
D9 Chemical Abstracts Vol.116, Abstract 194721
D10 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 112, Abstract 139667
D11 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 110, Abstract 39265
D12 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 75, Abstract 36570
D13 EP 578112
D14 Derwent Abstract Accession Number 98-433880
D15 WO 9508553
D18 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 131, Abstract 228893

New Citations

D16 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 97, Abstract no. 145161 (& Carbohydr.Res. (1982), 104(2), C20-C22), see in particular Chemical Abstracts Registry No. 83158-16-1

D17 Chemical Abstracts Vol. 88, Abstract no. 152871 (& Tetrahedron Lett. (1977), (50), 4383-4), see in particular Chemical Abstracts Registry No. 66152-80-5

No individual citation or obvious combination of citations disclose the features of the claims.

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

a) Example 8 is not clear because the "MeOBn" substituents appear to be incorrect; from the compound titles it appears they should be "MeOBnO".

using these sugars, current methodologies require long, protracted syntheses, involving synthesis of as many as one hundred different specially-protected sugar donors in order to cover adequately all the possible permutations of glycosidic link formation (*eg.* 1-3, 1-4), link type (*eg.* α or β) and to include all possible branching points in the oligosaccharide.

Orthogonal protection of bi-functional molecules has been a widely used technique in organic chemistry, which provided general building blocks for selected syntheses. However, orthogonal protection in the case of molecules with a greater degree of functionalisation is quite rare. Our technology involves penta-functional monosaccharide building blocks, which require a much higher level of chemical specificity to attain the appropriate orthogonality.

Orthogonal protection has been defined by Merrifield as follows:

> "The principle of orthogonal stability requires that only those protecting functions should be used that can be cleaved under different reaction conditions without affecting the other functions present" (Merrifield, 1977).

Orthogonal protecting strategies and conditions are reviewed in the textbook "Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis" by Green and Wicks (3rd edition).

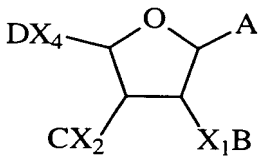
Although the use of orthogonal protection would greatly facilitate carbohydrate-related synthesis, there has been limited success in devising suitable protecting groups and methods.

Wong *et al.* synthesised a universal building block with chloroacetyl, *p*-methoxybenzyl, levulinyl and *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl protecting groups, selectively removable with sodium bicarbonate, trifluoroacetic acid, hydrazine and hydrogen fluoride-pyridine respectively, on a galactopyranose ring with an aryl-thio leaving group at the glycosidic position. This building block was used solely to synthesise a 6-hexanate glycoside. The subsequent recombinant oligosaccharide library formation focused on using the 6-hexanate derivatised building block which

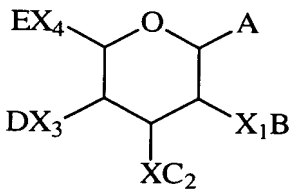
Using our approach with six universal building blocks based on six of the most common naturally occurring sugars, any one of the one hundred sugars referred to above may be quickly synthesised in a facile manner, using simple, well-known protecting group chemistry. The years of work and complex protection strategies required to produce these one hundred building blocks by previously-available methods can be avoided by use of our six universal building blocks, which do not require a high level of skill to use, and enable one to achieve the synthesis of a specific desired oligosaccharide or glycoconjugate much faster and more efficiently than previously possible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In its most general aspect the invention provides a universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula I or General Formula II



I



II

in which

A is a leaving group, selected from the group consisting of -SR; where R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, halogen; trichloroacetimidoyl-; sulphoxide; -O-alkenyl;

X_1, X_2, and X_3 are independently selected from H, O, N, or N_3 , with the proviso that only one of X_1, X_2, and X_3 may be H, N or N_3 in any molecule;

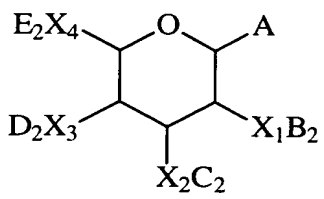
X_4 is H, $-CH_2O$, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2N_3$ or -COO- , with the proviso that X_4 may only be H, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$ when none of X_1 to X_3 is H; and

in which

A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_1, C_1, D_1 and E_1 are orthogonal carbohydrate protecting groups (*ie.* an orthogonal set) selected from protecting group sets 1, 2, 6 and 8.

Another preferred embodiment provides a compound of General Formula IV



IV

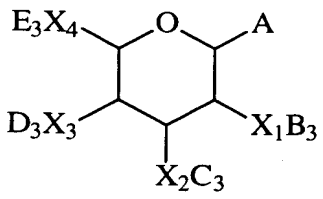
in which

A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2 are selected from the members of protecting group set 1, and in themselves constitute an orthogonal set, for example the carbohydrate-protecting groups levanoyl (ammonia-labile), chloroacetate (thiourea-labile), *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl (oxidation-labile) and 2-trimethylsilylethylcarbonate (fluoride ion-labile).

This embodiment provides universal building blocks with protecting groups selected from the protecting groups of set 1.

In a third preferred embodiment the invention provides a compound of General Formula V



V

in which

A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formula I and II, and

B_3, C_3, D_3 and E_3 are an orthogonal set of protecting groups selected from amongst the members of set 1 and from the remaining orthogonal sets.

This embodiment provides orthogonally protected building blocks, the protecting group constituents of which may be selected from within set 1 and from the remaining sets.

It will be clearly understood that the invention is not limited to use with monosaccharides, but is also applicable to any compound in which substituents are linked to a pyranose or furanose ring, such as sugar analogues.

For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

For the purposes of this specification "orthogonal cleavage" is defined as the regioselective cleavage of a hydroxy or amino protecting group from a carbohydrate, in which the cleavage conditions do not compromise the stability of the other protecting or functional groups on the molecule. Such cleavages can be effected in any order of priority. "Cleaved orthogonally" and "orthogonal cleavage" are taken to be synonymous.

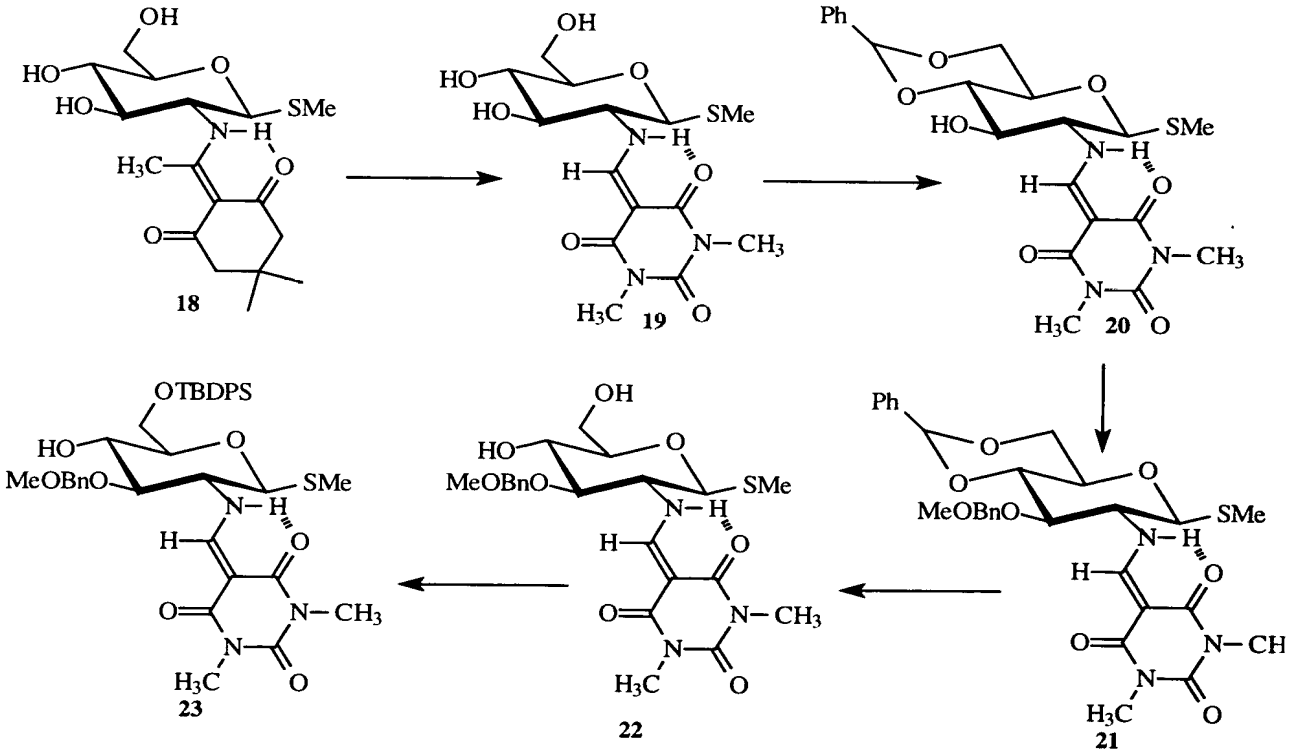
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Abbreviations used herein are as follows:

Alloc	Allyloxycarbonyl
Bn	Benzyl
Bu	Butyl
DCM	Dichloromethane
Dde	*N*-1-(4,4-Dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohexylidene)ethyl

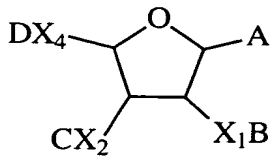
combined, diluted with $CHCl_3$ (20 mL) and washed twice with diluted brine solution (water-brine 2:1) (15 mL). The organic layer was dried over $MgSO_4$ and evaporated. The residue was purified by chromatography using hexane - $CHCl_3$ 1:1 as the mobile phase to give methyl 2-azido-6-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**17**) (180 mg, 65%).

Example 5 **Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-O-biphenylcarbonyl-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (24)**

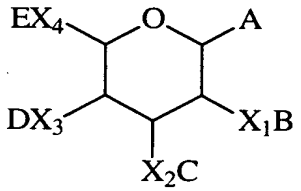


CLAIMS

1. A universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula I or General Formula II



I



II

in which

A is a leaving group selected from the group consisting of -SR; where R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, halogen; trichloroacetimidoyl-; sulphoxide; and -O-alkenyl;

X_1, X_2, and X_3 are independently selected from H, O, N, or N_3 , with the proviso that only one of X_1, X_2, and X_3 may be H, N or N_3 in any molecule;

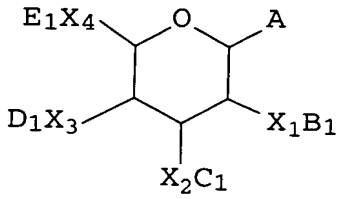
X_4 is H, $-CH_2O$, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2N_3$ or -COO- , with the proviso that X_4 may only be H, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$ when none of X_1 to X_3 is H; and

B, C, D and E are different, and are selected from protecting groups which can be cleaved orthogonally in any order,

and in which

B or C or D or E is absent if the corresponding X_1 to X_3 is H or N_3, or if the corresponding X_4 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$.

2. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, which is a compound of General Formula III

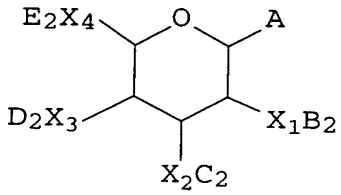


III

in which, A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_1, C_1, D_1 and E_1 are orthogonal carbohydrate protecting groups selected from protecting group sets 1, 2, 6 and 8 as herein defined.

3. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, which is a compound of General Formula IV



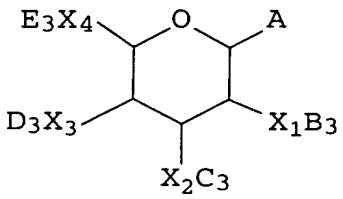
IV

in which, A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2 are selected from the members of protecting group set 1, and in themselves constitute an orthogonal set.

4. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 3, in which the members of protecting group set 1 are levanoyl, chloroacetate, *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl and 2-trimethylsilylethylcarbonate.

5. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, which is a compound of General Formula V



V

in which

A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_3, C_3, D_3 and E_3 are an orthogonal set of protecting groups selected from amongst the members of set 1 and from the remaining orthogonal sets.

6. A method of synthesis of a molecule selected from the group consisting of glycoconjugates of non-carbohydrate molecules, neo-glycoconjugates and oligosaccharides, comprising the step of using a monosaccharide building block according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

7. A method according to claim 6, in which the molecule comprises one or more compounds in which substituents are linked to a pyranose or furanose ring.

8. A method according to claim 6 or claim 7, in which the molecule comprises a sugar analogue.

9. A method according to any one of claims 6 to 8, in which the synthesis is carried out in solution.

10. A method according to any one of claims 6 to 8, in which the synthesis is carried out on a solid-phase support.

B, C, D and E are different, and are selected from protecting groups which can be cleaved orthogonally in any order,
and in which

B or C or D or E is absent if the corresponding X_1 to X_3 is H or N_3, or if the corresponding X_4 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$.

The following non-limiting sets have been designated as orthogonal to each other on the basis of their cleavage conditions. A protecting group is classified in a particular set according to its lability to the cleavage conditions for a particular set and its stability to the cleavage conditions required for the removal of those groups in the remaining sets. Each set is to be taken to include, but is not be limited, by the members thereof.

Of the sets defined, set 1, the 'Base Solvolysis' set, is of particular importance, because in addition to the fact that the members of this set are considered to be orthogonal to the members of the remaining sets, some members of this set are also considered to be orthogonal to each other. Where this is the case, the alternative condition of cleavage that provides orthogonality is specified in brackets following the listing of the protecting group.

1. <u>Base Solvolysis</u>

a) for hydroxy protection:

acyl-type protecting groups, *eg.* chloroacetate
(also thiourea-sensitive)
bromoacetate (also pyridine-sensitive)
carbonates, *eg.* Alloc (Pd^0)
Fmoc (β-elimination)
Troc
p-nitrophenylsulphonylethyloxy carbonyl)
levanoyl (also hydrazine sensitive)

6. Oxidation-Sensitive Protecting Groups:

p-methoxybenzyl
3,4-dimethoxybenzyl
2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl
3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl
acylamidobenzyl
azidobenzyl
p-azido-m-chlorobenzyl

7. Allylic Protecting Groups

Cleavable with Pd^0 complexes

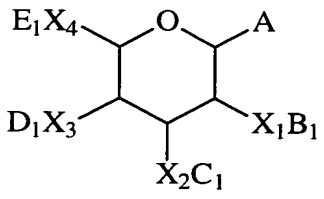
8. Photolabile Protecting Groups:

o-nitrobenzyloxycarbonate
o-nitrobenzyl
dinitrobenzyl
2-oxo-1,2-diphenylethyl

9. Protecting Groups Removable by Relay Deprotection

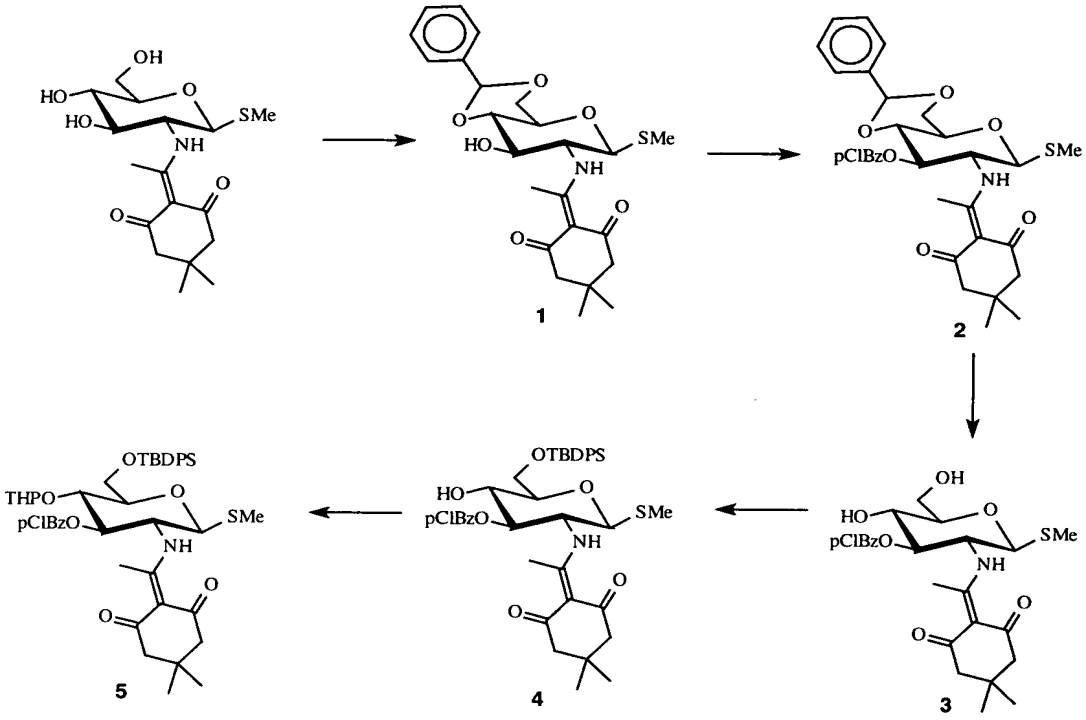
methylthioethyl
acyloxybenzyl
benzylthioethyl.

In one preferred embodiment, the invention provides a compound of General Formula III



III

Example 2 **Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 6-O-(t-butyldiphenylsilyl)-3-O-(p-chlorobenzoyl)-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-4-O-tetrahydropyranyl-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (5)**

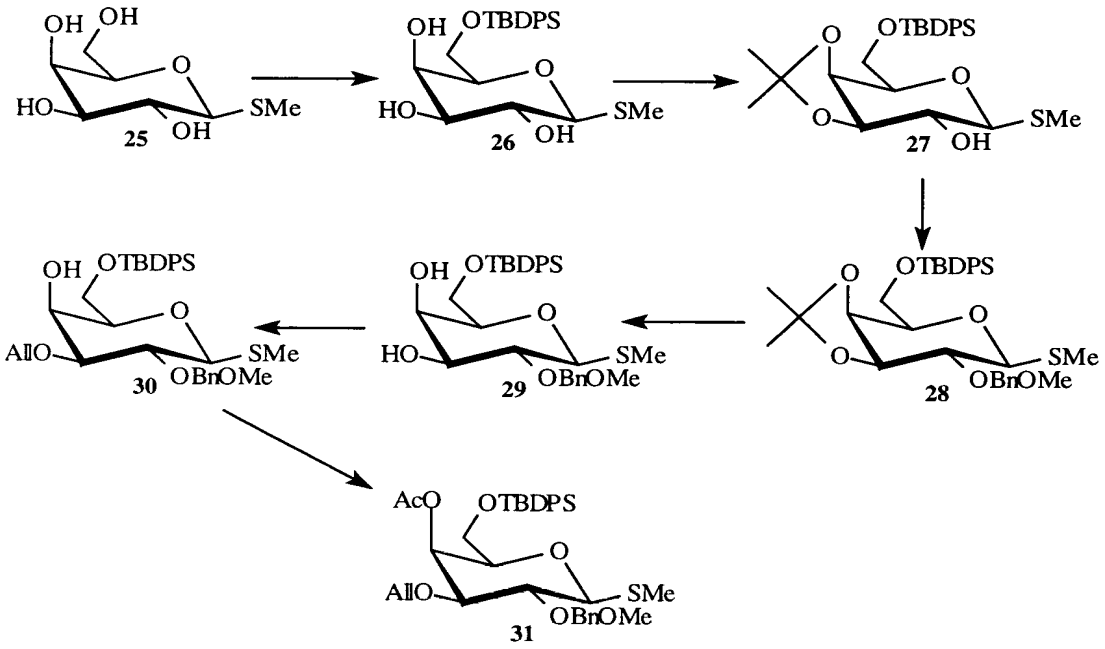


Methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (1)

A mixture of methyl 2-deoxy-2-[1-(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)ethylamino]-1-thio-β-D glucopyranoside (20 g, 54 mmol), α,α-dimethoxytoluene (9.78 g, 64 mmol) and p-toluenesulphonic acid (50 mg) in dry acetonitrile (100 mL), was stirred at 60ºC for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and adjusted to pH 7 with the addition of triethylamine. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, the residue was taken up in CH_2Cl_2 (200 ml), washed with brine (50 ml), with water

biphenylcarbonyl-2-deoxy-2-[(1,3-dimethyl-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trioxopyrimidin-5-ylidene)methylamino]-3-O-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-thio-β-D-glucopyranoside (**24**) (9.5 g, 75%).

Example 6 Synthesis of an Orthogonally Protected Thioglycoside Building Block, Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-2-*O*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3-*O*-allyl-4-*O*-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (31)



Methyl 6-*O*-(*t*-butyldiphenylsilyl)-1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (26)

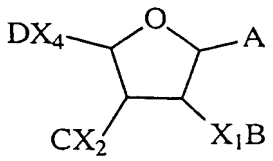
A mixture of methyl 1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside (**25**) (5 g, 28 mmol), chloro *t*-butyldiphenylsilane (5.85 g, 21 mmol) and DMAP (2.63 g, 21 mmol) in dry 1, 2-dichloroethane (130 mL) was left to stir at reflux for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with dichloromethane (200 mL) and washed with saturated sodium chloride solution (2 x 250 mL). The organic phase was dried over $MgSO_4$ and subsequently evaporated to dryness to

COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION UNDER PCT ART. 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(C)(3))

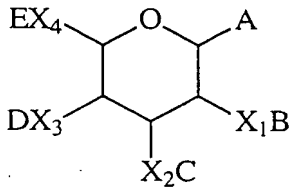
IN RESPONSE TO SECOND WRITTEN OPINION ISSUED DECEMBER 12, 2000

CLAIMS

1. A universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula I or General Formula II



I



II

in which

A is a leaving group selected from the group consisting of -SR; where R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, halogen; trichloroacetimidoyl-; sulphoxide; and -O-alkenyl;

X_1, X_2, and X_3 are independently selected from H, O, N, or N_3 , with the proviso that only one of X_1, X_2, and X_3 may be H, N or N_3 in any molecule;

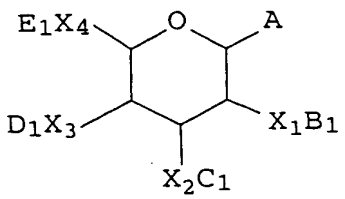
X_4 is H, $-CH_2O$, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2N_3$ or -COO- , with the proviso that X_4 may only be H, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$ when none of X_1 to X_3 is H; and

B, C, D and E are different, and are selected from protecting groups which can be cleaved orthogonally in any order,

and in which

B or C or D or E is absent if the corresponding X_1 to X_3 is H or N_3, or if the corresponding X_4 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$.

2. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, which is a compound of General Formula III

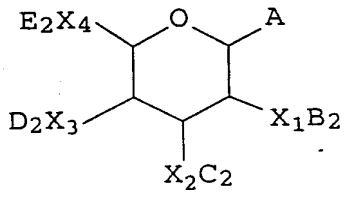


III

in which, A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_1, C_1, D_1 and E_1 are orthogonal carbohydrate protecting groups selected from protecting group sets 1, 2, 6 and 8 as herein defined.

3. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, which is a compound of General Formula IV



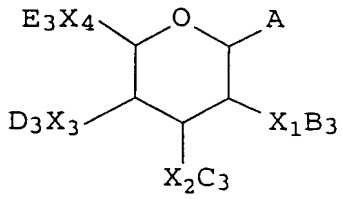
IV

in which, A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2 are selected from the members of protecting group set 1, and in themselves constitute an orthogonal set.

4. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 3, in which the members of protecting group set 1 are levanoyl, chloroacetate, *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl and 2-trimethylsilylethylcarbonate.

5. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, which is a compound of General Formula V



V

in which

A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_3, C_3, D_3 and E_3 are an orthogonal set of protecting groups selected from amongst the members of set 1 and from the remaining orthogonal sets.

6. A method of synthesis of a molecule selected from the group consisting of glycoconjugates of non-carbohydrate molecules, neo-glycoconjugates and oligosaccharides, comprising the step of using a monosaccharide building block according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

7. A method according to claim 6, in which the molecule comprises one or more compounds in which substituents are linked to a pyranose or furanose ring.

8. A method according to claim 6 or claim 7, in which the molecule comprises a sugar analogue.

9. A method according to any one of claims 6 to 8, in which the synthesis is carried out in solution.

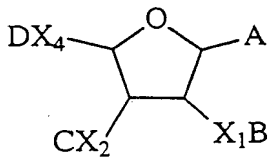
10. A method according to any one of claims 6 to 8, in which the synthesis is carried out on a solid-phase support.

COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION UNDER PCT ART. 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(C)(3))

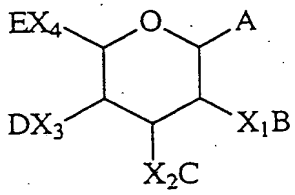
IN RESPONSE TO FIRST WRITTEN OPINION ISSUED AUGUST 1, 2000

CLAIMS

1. A universal monosaccharide building block of General Formula I or General Formula II



I



II

in which

A is a leaving group;

X_1, X_2, and X_3 are independently selected from H, O, N, or N_3 , with the proviso that only one of X_1, X_2, and X_3 may be H, N or N_3 in any molecule;

X_4 is H, $-CH_2O$, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$, $-CH_2N_3$ or -COO- , with the proviso that X_4 may only be H, $-CH_2N$, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$ when none of X_1 to X_3 is H; and

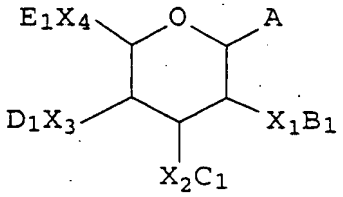
B, C, D and E are different, and are selected from protecting groups which can be cleaved orthogonally in any order,

and in which

B or C or D or E is absent if the corresponding X_1 to X_3 is H or N_3, or if the corresponding X_4 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2N_3$.

2. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1, in which A is selected from the group consisting of -SR; where R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, substituted alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, halogen; trichloroacetimidoyl-; sulphoxide; and -O-alkenyl.

3. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1 or claim 2, which is a compound of General Formula III

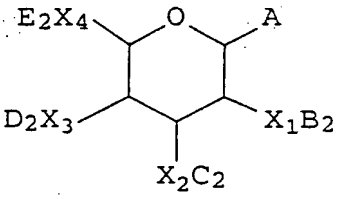


III

in which, A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_1, C_1, D_1 and E_1 are orthogonal carbohydrate protecting groups selected from protecting group sets 1, 2, 6 and 8 as herein defined.

4. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1 or claim 2, which is a compound of General Formula IV



IV

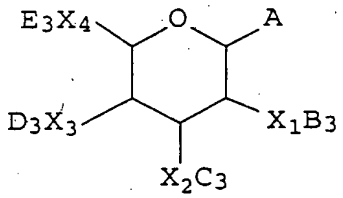
in which, A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_2, C_2, D_2 and E_2 are selected from the members of protecting group set 1, and in themselves constitute an orthogonal set.

5. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 4, in which the members of protecting group set 1 are

levanoyl, chloroacetate, *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl and 2-trimethylsilylethylcarbonate.

6. A monosaccharide building block according to claim 1 or claim 2, which is a compound of General Formula V



V

in which

A, X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_4 are as defined for General Formulae I and II, and

B_3, C_3, D_3 and E_3 are an orthogonal set of protecting groups selected from amongst the members of set 1 and from the remaining orthogonal sets.

7. A method of synthesis of a molecule selected from the group consisting of glycoconjugates of non-carbohydrate molecules, neo-glycoconjugates and oligosaccharides, comprising the step of using a monosaccharide building block according to any one of claims 1 to 6.

8. A method according to claim 7, in which the molecule comprises one or more compounds in which substituents are linked to a pyranose or furanose ring.

9. A method according to claim 7 or claim 8, in which the molecule comprises a sugar analogue.

10. A method according to any one of claims 7 to 9, in which the synthesis is carried out in solution.